

Farm Matters.

OUR FRENCH LETTER.
Manures, their Use and Value—A New Relation for Horses—Silos—Feeding Oil Cake—Parsnips for Stock Feeding—Beet Pulp—Miscellaneous Items.

PARIS, March 31, 1883.

MANURES, THEIR USE AND VALUE.

M. Deloche has undertaken an exhaustive study on the phosphates of lime in France, and which are found in no less than 50 departments. He accompanies his descriptions with an analysis of each phosphate. The question of manures is at present exciting a good deal of attention; ought they to be mineral, though erroneously termed chemical, manures; or organic, which comprise the refuse of animal and vegetable products. Professor Baron, of Alfort College, leans to the latter class, of which farm yard manure is the type, while Professor Georges Ville as strongly advocates inorganic fertilizers. Farm yard manure ameliorates the soil by the slowness of its decomposition, it imparts from time the doses of nutrition required by the plant. But the pulverized mineral phosphate of lime, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of lime, the salts of potash, etc., also augment the yield of crops. There is nothing definite to prescribe; the layer of arable soil requires a mixture of various substances, which are decomposed by certain forces, and transformed into food for plants. How do the latter feed themselves? science cannot yet say, cannot state how starch, sugar, albumen, and cellulose are produced in nearly all plants; how immediate principles are produced in certain plants; nicotine in tobacco; essential oils in odoriferous plants; quinine in cinchona; citric acid in lemons; malic acid in apples and pears. Soils and plants require fertilizers differing in kind and amount; exclude none, but ever judiciously select. Some crops are glutinous for phosphoric acid, others are dainty for nitrogen. Spring is the season for employing complementary manures of a soluble nature, while autumn is better for such as decompose slowly.

A NEW RATION FOR HORSES.

The employment of cocoa meal in the rations of French cavalry horses has produced such satisfactory results that the practice will be continued permanently.

SILOS.

M. Goffart, the happy discoverer of conserving green fodder in trenches or silos, states that there is nothing in the process (ensilage) but can be varied, such as the form of the silo, its construction as to materials, etc., save the most vigorous attention to the close packing of the mass so as to keep out the air—the exclusion of the latter is the secret of ensilage.

FEEDING OIL CAKE.

Swiss farmers generally employ oil cake by dissolving it when in morsels in hot or cold water, and then pouring the liquid over the cut roots or hay—straw and chaff are never employed, being considered unfit for milking or fattening ends. The mixture is given as the first feed, never after drinking, as it turns enter into the cattle the drink too largely. The cake must not be dissolved too long in advance, as it would become sour. The vessels ought to be rinsed and dried every three or four days.

PARNIPS FOR STOCK FEEDING.

In the northwest of France, and in lands adjoining the coast, parsnip culture is rapidly extending; all stock relish the root; it produces excellent butter, rich and well-flavored. The renown of the Jersey and Alderney butters is said to be due to feeding the cattle extensively on parsnips. Jerusalem artichokes are being favored for finishing off fat stock. Parsnips fetch half the price of hay.

BEET PULP.

Discussions are still taking place respecting the relative qualities of beet pulp, after the extraction of the sugar either by diffusion or pressure. The former process yields a pulp more aqueous. It has not yet been established, that the fresh pulp produces more meat than the preserved pulp. Heuneberg and Kern, who have joined to their laboratory the stomach of the animal and the slaughter house—very essential collateral studies—affirm that in the case of fully developed animals, fattening them does not produce muscle or increase flesh, it only augments the quantity of fat stored up in the animal tissues. Professor Muntz confirms these views.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The terribly severe, but not unparalleled, temperature reigning is telling disastrously on young crops and fruit trees.

The budget just presented to parliament allocates 26 million francs to agriculture, the grants for agricultural education have been cut down, those for forestry have been largely increased.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

H. Talcott, in the *Ohio Farmer*, in a paper on northern cane sugar, gives the following in regard to this new industry which is attracting so much attention: "It is fair to presume the new tariff just adopted will be in force many years, and we shall be obliged to govern ourselves accordingly. That makes the duty on our class of sugars \$3 75 on each 100 pounds, which is ample protection to make this a very profitable work; 6 cents or more per pound will be as low as we shall have to sell our sugar, and molasses at 50 to 75 cents per gallon at wholesale, and it will make the product of an acre of cane, producing 150 gallons of molasses, fully \$100. Our factory last season averaged 115 gallons per acre, and it was the poorest season ever known here, but the crop was worth over \$80 per acre when the seed and fodder (that is the leaves and suckers) were added to the molasses and sugar. The seed yields from 15 to 25 bushels per acre, and is worth from 75 cents per bushel upwards for feeding stock, and is cured and threshed exactly in the same manner as wheat, with no changes whatever needed in the threshing machines used. The fodder is worth from \$5 to \$10 per acre for any man to feed to horses or cattle. I have fed ten acres of it this winter,

to five horses and twenty cows, and don't guess at any part of this business. I have too much money invested in it to do that way. Procure for the use of your factory a good, large size set of rollers or crusher. The crusher should be the rubber spring pattern, so they will not stick or break if a stick or stone happens to go through them. All rigid rollers must break or stop when any such accident happens. We use a No. 1 Louisiana plantation crusher. The rolls are only 16x24 inches, and cost \$600. This is large enough for 100 acres—all we ever desire to handle at our mill each year, as the product of this amounts to about \$10,000. They have smaller mills, down to \$300, that will do equally good work, but not so much of it. We get over 50 per cent of the weight of our green stalks in juice, and burn all our baggage directly from the crusher—to help manufacture the steam which runs our flouring mill and sugar mill, as we have both in same connection.

"The juice should be allowed to flow directly from the crusher into a cistern. Galvanized iron is the best, because it is the easiest to keep clean and sweet. It should run through a cistern filled with straw for a strainer, so there will be no dirt, leaves, or sticks in it, or anything that will prevent its being pumped up from the cistern. When you have got any one customer's cane all crushed, or have a cistern full of it, turn your flow of juice into a second cistern. Have a gauge measure stick that will show you, when you set down into the juice, just how many gallons there are; record this in a blank book with the owner's name—keep for a factory registry book. When this is done, test the quality of the juice with a saccharometer and record the degree it makes, on the same line with the gallons. Do this every day with each customer's cane, keeping the amounts of each separate on the books, and boiling them together. To determine the value of each man's juice, divide the number 60 by the degree mark it makes on the saccharometer, and the quotient will give you the number of gallons of juice it takes to make a gallon of molasses, say eleven pounds to a gallon, which is as thick as we boil it on our common arches, to complete all our skimming and fit it ready for the finishing pan. Now, if a customer brings you wet cane with rain water or suckers, that produces thin, sour juice, no goodness in it, he loses his time completely and makes an exhibition of his meanness for nothing, while you have a clear conscience and full purpose, for you know you have served him right and prevented the robbery he sought to perpetrate.

"As soon as the measurement of the juice in the first cistern is made, have it pumped dry and elevated high enough into a reservoir capable of holding several hundred gallons, according to the size of the factory you desire to run, so that it can flow from the bottom of the reservoir into a desiccating pan first, then from this to a solution pan, and from this into your boiling pans on the common fire arches, or in steam pans, if you use them for its main evaporation.

"Now for the sugar secret. The only reason sugar has not been readily made from this plant for ages, has been from a natural acidity in the juice sufficient at most times to prevent granulation. This can be successfully obviated by the use of lime to first change the juice to an alkaline condition, and then the use of sulphur in some way to correct the ill effects of the lime introduced or to absorb it, and restore a perfectly bright, clear color, so that it can be boiled down into fine molasses or sugar. There are many different ways sugar makers are doing this work, and all tropical sugar canes have to be treated almost exactly like the Northern cane, to produce their best results. When I describe ours, don't imagine you cannot accomplish the same result in some other way if you desire to do so, but I fail to see in my travels over the country any cheaper, simpler, or easier method to do this work in small factories where they only wish to work from ten to a hundred acres of cane. A good desiccating pan is made with pine plank, sides from 12 to 16 inches deep, and 44 inches wide by 96 inches long, outside measure. Then nail on for a bottom a single sheet of galvanized sheet-iron, No. 20—44x36 inches. This is a regular size now made for the trade. The iron costs only \$5, and the whole pan only \$10 when done. Heat this lime pan with steam; nine lengths of 4 gas pipe on the bottom of the pan, with common returns, and a globe valve to let on the steam or shut it off at will does the work very nicely. It then needs another pan the same as this to hold the same juice and finish its desiccation after it is drawn from the lime pan. Take common white lime, pour on water until it slakes and forms a solution about as thick as milk, called the milk of lime. Draw from the reservoir whatever amount of juice you desire into the pan, let on the steam, and with a common thermometer see when it raises to 180 degrees, or near that figure, then stir in the milk of lime as completely and evenly as you can until it turns a scarlet crimson paper blue, promptly, then stop and let the heat continue until it boils. As soon as this is done there will be a thick blanket of scum all over the top of the juice. Shut off the heat and then remove the scum, which is easily done by having one end of the pan made flaring and a little the lowest. You can shave all the scum off over that end of the pan into any vessel you choose, with a scraper easily made for the purpose. All the impurities in the juice that are so heavy they will not rise to the top will soon settle to the bottom of the pan and form a thick, muddy mass. The clear juice, as soon as settled and while hot, should then be drawn off into the solution pan.

DO NOT DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"Rough on Rats" Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

The enermination and lassitude of spring time are but indications of the sluggish action of the blood, overloaded with carbomates accumulated by the use of heating food in winter. This condition may be remedied by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier known.

THE PLASTER PUZZLE.

In reference to the effect of plaster on soil and vegetation, that mooted question on which every farmer has his own opinion, J. S. Woodward says, in the *N. Y. Tribune*:

"I have known instances where plaster sown on clover in irregular streaks showed its effects as far as one could see in the field; where an application of 200 pounds per acre not deep made a gain of one ton of hay per acre. On other fields and other soils twice that quantity had no perceptible effect and it apparently was thrown away. No one can forecast results by looking at the soil, or by any other means; practical test is the one and only way. I have sometimes sown early in spring on clover, and then again when the plants were four or five inches high, and though it is a dirty job I prefer to have the work done in the dewy morning. Apply at the rate of about 200 pounds per acre, and if all at once put it on broadcast by hand, or by plow sower, about the time the plants begin to cover the ground, and leave plots here and there all over the field without any, and one year will tell plainly whether it will pay on your soil.

"For corn it should be put on the hills when the plants are two or three inches high. Take it in a bag over one shoulder, or in a pal on the left arm, and with a little practice you can pick up with the thumb and fingers the right quantity for a hill, and by timing step and motion of hand you soon get to do as fast as you can walk. Some take two rows and take sufficient in the hand for two hills, throwing to the right and left as they pass along. Try this in the same way as recommended for clover, and one season will tell very clearly whether or not plaster will pay on that kind of soil—though this fact should be borne in mind, that plaster has much more and better effect in some seasons than in others. In a season quite dry, with frequent and light showers, plaster has always given me the best results.

"But the fact should be remembered, that plaster is in no sense a manure, and in and of itself is little or no value as plant-food. Just how it helps we cannot say, and yet the fact is indisputable that on certain plants, supply about two-thirds of the food that the grass plants draw from the land in which they grow, and about three-fourths used by clover. Thus we see why limestone regions are so excellent for grazing purposes, and why lime and sulphur acid in the form of land-plaster or gypsum, is so beneficial, in certain cases, to pastures and meadows.

confinement, and as many of our readers are pigeon fanciers, as well as poultry breeders, the advice above given will be of two-fold advantage to them. Breeders, try it.—*Southern Planter*.

"I have known instances where plaster has been used to remove rust from a plow, and, incidentally, from other farm machinery:

"Pour about eight ounces of sulphuric acid as purchased at the apothecary's, into a quart of water; do this slowly and very carefully, for it will burn hands, clothing, or almost anything else; also use an earthen or crockery vessel, rather than a tin or iron one. Apply this to the rusty surface two or three times, making each application as soon as the former one has been effected. Wash with clear water, and repeat the process. Give some of the worst spots a rub with a bit of Bristol brick; wash again with water and wipe dry. Put a little kerosene around the bolts, and take the plow to pieces, scouring each piece to get off the remaining rust spots, if necessary. This sounds like a formidable process, but the whole operation ought not take over an hour. Oil all exposed surfaces with kerosene when you set the plow away, and when you do your spring plowing a very few turns will finish off the balance of the rust.

WHAT HAY TAKES FROM THE SOIL.

According to agricultural chemists a ton of average meadow hay removes from the soil 184 pounds of potash, 1 1/2 pounds of soda, 23 pounds lime, 7 pounds magnesia, 1 1/2 pounds oxide of iron, 2 1/2 pounds sulphuric acid, 6 pounds phosphoric acid, 24 pounds chlorine, 38 pounds silica. A ton of clover hay takes 32 pounds of potash, 84 pounds soda, 434 pounds lime, 5 1/2 pounds magnesia, 1 1/2 pounds oxide of iron, 7 pounds sulphuric acid, 102 pounds phosphoric acid, 6 pounds chlorine, and 6 pounds of silica. Thus meadow grass absorbs 1103 pounds of mineral matter per ton and clover hay 1184 pounds.

Potash and lime, counting out silica, which does not add to the nutritive properties of the plants, supply about two-thirds of the food that the grass plants draw from the land in which they grow, and about three-fourths used by clover. Thus we see why limestone regions are so excellent for grazing purposes, and why lime and sulphur acid in the form of land-plaster or gypsum, is so beneficial, in certain cases, to pastures and meadows.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

HUNDREDS of carloads of Nebraska corn are being taken by the farmers of Illinois and Iowa.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN says that whenever we sell hay we will sell the fertility of our farms, and must replace the lost elements by fertilizers from beyond the limits of the farm.

IT is stated that northern farmers will have to compete with a very heavy crop of early southern potatoes this year, the high prices of last season having induced unusually large planting.

F. D. CURTIS says that barnyard manures have a much greater value for growing crops than the chemist's crucible shows. Chemists can not give their full constituent value; and then again the value of one ton is not the value of another.

THE IOWA REGISTER says P. V. LAWSON, of Menasha, will plant near the shore of Green Bay 60,000 osier willow cuttings from England and Belgium, which he has ordered for the purpose of making a thorough trial of raising willows for the eastern willow manufacturers.

A BUTTER-MAKER, writing to the IOWA HOMESTEAD, says the best butter color is a pale yellow. The best color for making butter is a pale yellow, and the best for cheese is a pale yellow.

A CORRESPONDENT of the RURAL NEW YORKER says he tried the plan advocated by a contributor to that journal, of cutting his seed potatoes five weeks before planting, dusting them with plaster, spreading them four inches deep and shoveling them over once a week. When he planted them the sprouts were fully started. They came up, he tells us, in ten or twelve days, and he thinks an old man before the farm is fitted to suit his ideas.

DR. FLEMING, the distinguished veterinarian, has discovered a minute vegetable parasite in the white cheesy matter found in swellings on the jaws and throats of cattle, and commonly supposed to be scrofulous or tuberculous deposit and decay of the tissue of the bone. It is believed that many tumors on the jaws of cattle are due to this cause.

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Horticultural.

THE RECENT HORTICULTURAL EXCURSION TO NEW ORLEANS.

(Concluded.)

On Saturday evening at eight o'clock, the meeting was called to order for its final session.

J. C. Evans, of Missouri, was introduced, and read an interesting paper on Raspberries and their Management. He urged that while many fail in the business of agriculture, similar failures are quite as common in small fruit culture.

The arrangements were then announced for the excursion to Mobile. The party were to leave New Orleans at 7 o'clock, a. m.; arriving at Mobile at noon. They will there be received by the officials of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, who will provide carriages for the entire party. The afternoon, and the greater part of Wednesday, will be devoted to sight seeing; after which the party will be returned to New Orleans, or taken direct to Cairo, as they shall prefer.

The Persimmon in Arkansas was the subject of the next paper, read by D. B. Wier, now a resident of that State—for formerly of Illinois. It gave the subject a half humorous, half serious turn, alluding to the tendency of the fruit to variation; and made some rather flighty remarks respecting its possibilities in a utilitarian direction; remarking especially upon the superior qualities of the timber for furniture, paneling and other uses.

This paper was followed by one from W. M. Samuels, of Kentucky, on The New Apples of Value for Market; viewing the matter from the Kentucky standpoint.

T. T. Lyon, of Michigan, chairman of the committee on fruits exhibited, then read the report of that committee, referring to several new fruits on the tables, and calling attention to several curious novelties among the articles exhibited, as well as to the very large and fine collection exhibited by the Horticultural societies of Missouri and Wisconsin.

A contribution having been taken up among the members, and a fine gold watch procured, Prof. S. M. Tracy, the outgoing secretary, was called forward by the President, who stated that since he had been guilty of faithfully serving the society since its organization, he was condemned to wear this badge of servitude to the end of his life.

The professor was evidently taken by surprise by the infliction; and responded in feeling terms.

Thereupon, Miss Mathilda Rodriguez of New Orleans, and Miss Stella Daigre, of Metairie Ridge, Jefferson Parish, in behalf of the ladies of Louisiana, supplemented this timely gift by presenting to Prof. Tracy and President Earle, each, a beautiful bouquet.

Owing to the absence of the committee on resolutions, T. T. Lyon, of Michigan, was pressed into this service; and after a little progress had been made, Ex-governor Farnas, of Nebraska, and Prof. Tracy of Missouri, came to the rescue. Immediately upon the completion of the report, it was presented to the meeting by Prof. Tracy and President Earle, each, a beautiful bouquet.

Mr. President—in the gathering of the members of this Society from the snows of the north, the prairies of the west and the plains and mountains of "The Great American Desert," of our school boy days, and in assembling them in this Crescent City with its balmy breezes, budding flowers and ripening fruits, commingled in delightful confusion, we might be excusable if there arose in our minds some anxiety as to the sufficiency of the arrangements that should be found needful, for the convenience of our deliberations; and even as to the success of our efforts to interest its people in the object of our gathering; to say nothing of our desire to visit and acquaint ourselves with the—to us—curiosities of this almost tropical region.

"We are confident that we speak the unanimous sentiment of this society, when we say that our fears in this respect have proved groundless; and that our anticipations have been more than realized."

The usual references to those who had, in a variety of ways, contributed to the convenience and interest of the session, and to the accommodation and pleasure of the members, were then presented in a resolution; and the whole was adopted by a rising vote.

Invitations were then given for the holding of the next meeting at Kansas City, Mo., and the idea was suggested, that it might be made the occasion of an excursion to California.

Judge E. M. Hudson, vice president of the Horticultural Association of the Gulf States, also invited the Society to revisit New Orleans.

The Society having closed its exercises, then adjourned, sine die; leaving the time and place of the next meeting to be arranged by the Executive Committee.

On Sunday we visited one of the city cemeteries, which we found to be very nicely kept; the walks and drives being covered with shells or gravel; and the whole planted with trees and shrubs, many of which were familiar to us as inmates of our northern greenhouses. Here, as almost everywhere, the Live or Evergreen Oak was freely planted.

A conspicuous peculiarity, made necessary by the level country, and the impossibility of drainage, is the mode of burial in vaults, built of stone or brick, wholly above the surface, with niches, one above another, in which bodies are placed, and hermetically sealed with earth.

Monday being our last day in New Orleans, was devoted to sight seeing. Taking a street car on Canal Street, operated by a small locomotive, we ran out a few miles, to a prominent fashionable resort on Lake Ponchartrain; but, as a smart breeze from the north reminded us of the snow and ice we had just left behind, and the place was therefore nearly deserted, we soon returned, stopping by the way at a deserted field, quite without the city, to collect specimens of the

southern or Spanish moss, which here takes possession of the trees, and sooner or later insures their death.

Here we measured the spread of branches of an immense Live Oak, standing in the open field; which was found to cover a space fully seventy-five feet in diameter.

We also revisited Carrollton, just above the city, upon the bank of the Mississippi; where we picked up a few vegetable curiosities; which we exhibited at the meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, at Marshall, on the 8th and 9th of March.

Returning, we visited the greenhouse of Mrs. Dr. Richardson, who had extended an invitation for this purpose. The house is divided into compartments; the first devoted to plants nearly hardy, and requiring a comparatively low temperature; the second to Orchids, and plants requiring similar conditions of temperature and moisture; and the third to ferns and plants demanding similar treatment. The plants generally were in fine condition. Several orchids were in bloom; and we were attracted by a fine collection of very rare foliage plants, seldom seen out of their native location; but which here were in healthy and vigorous condition.

The collection of ferns was very large, the plants larger and more fully developed than can usually be seen in commercial greenhouses; the whole giving evidence of thoughtful and intelligent care.

We learn that Mrs. Richardson is a thorough botanist, an extensive traveler in regions rarely visited by tourists, and an enthusiastic collector of plants; and that she in person, collected a large number of the varieties contained in the collection; which is maintained purely as a matter of personal gratification.

The evening was spent in our room in packing our curiosities, preparatory to our departure on the morrow. At seven o'clock in the morning, Tuesday, Feb. 27th, we made our way to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad depot; and were soon on our way to the "Bay City" of Alabama. T. T. LYON.

WILD FRUITS AND THEIR IMPROVEMENT.

BY T. T. LYON.

(From forthcoming report of the Michigan Horticultural Society.)

In considering this subject, we may at the outset, remark that the peculiarities of our climate, growing out of our semi insular situation, have doubled, had very much to do with the original enforeing and hybridization, we may be able to rival the English in this fruit; if not in size at least in quality.

Our native Sambucus, (Elder) is so objectionable on account of its persistent disposition to emit sprouts, that we doubt if it would prove even tolerable in cultivation. It is, however, so little inclined to vary, that there seems but slight encouragement for the effort to improve it.

The varieties of Vaccinium (blueberry), are so numerous and their peculiarities so distinguish them from each other; and moreover, some of them and especially corymbosum, vary so considerably in both size and quality, as to afford ample ground for the hope that, as the result of cross fertilization, or the selection of seeds and seedlings, something of real value may be obtained. In all these varieties, there will seem to offer the greatest promise in this respect, on account of its strong growth. The small size of the plants of the other blueberries, as well as their peculiar demands as to soil, shelter, etc., may be found to be serious obstacles in the way of their profitable utilization, under cultivation; notwithstanding the fact that even in the native form, their productiveness, size and quality have always given them a high position in popular estimation. Another cause of failure is a deficiency of pollen in some of the bi-sexual varieties, and it is well to plant near them such as are furnished with abundance of it.

Plums for Market.

At the late meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, R. N. Handy, of Orleans County, asked for the best market plums for an orchard of 200 or 300 trees, which he intended to set out in spring. S. D. Whipple, who has had much experience with plums, said it is hard to select for others, but he would name the Lombard, Copper plum, and Reine Claude de Bayav, as profitable for market. All plum trees must be well fed, or else it is better not to plant them at all. The Reine Claude de Bayav is liable to overbear, and the fruit must be timely thinned. The yellow or light-colored plums sell best. He plants his trees 12 by 16 feet apart; some of them 16 by 16 feet. Moore's Arctic plum, from Maine, was highly spoken of for cold regions. Mr. Barry said Pond's Seedling is a valuable market sort, but a light bearer while the tree is young. The McLaughlin was commended for high quality. The Jefferson is an excellent plum, but the tree is a poor grower.

Rough on Corns.
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Horticultural Notes.

The New York Tribune says that a novelty which has won in a very short time very wide if not general favor, is Bliss's American Wonder Pea.

The Charles Downing strawberry is assuming a prominent place for home use and a near market, though not firm enough to bear long transportation.

It is said that dissolving saltpetre and sprinkling the vines with it as soon as they are above ground, will repel the striped bug which attacks squash vines.

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH says that on the farm of James Via, of Patrick County, Va., there is an apple tree which shades, at noon, a space of ninety feet in diameter, and which has borne, one hundred and thirty bushels of apples at a single fruiting.

HON. M. P. WILDER says he would set strawberries for exhibition in August and keep them single plants; for marked he would set in spring and let the plants cover the ground. Strength is gained by taking off the runners, especially the late ones.

PROF. BUDD brought from Russia new varieties of musk and watermelons, which he proposes to test with reference to their adaptability to our climate. He says they are of fine quality and seem perfectly ironclad in their native habitat, and thinks they can be acclimated here.

J. C. PLUMB, in the Western Farmer, points out that the great danger in the use of grafting wax is that if too soft the oil or grease will penetrate and fill the scion. To avoid this, he shields the graft from sun and wind by wrapping a strip of paper around it, which adheres firmly to the wax. He says also that it is important that every crevice be kept waxed up.

AN eastern farmer irrigated his cabbage patch, situated in a small orchard of young trees, with the waste water from the house, conveying it thither through home-made leading troughs hewed out of second growth saplings. The result was an extraordinary growth

which is

indigenous in the south three tiers of counties, seems to hang upon the skirts of cultivation, with a pertinacity which demonstrates the existence of an ability to "take care of itself"—a very notable characteristic of some of our popular fruits. May there not be reason for the hope that if subjected to the processes of liberal and intelligent culture, it would sooner or later respond with results well worthy of perpetuation, with the requisite improvement in both quality and productiveness?

So in the genu *Carica* (Hickory), the effort might be diverted to obtaining the size of *sulcata*, the quality of *alba*, and the thin shell of *peregrina*.

The blending of qualities by hybridization, may perchance produce, from a common combination of our native *Corylus* with *avellana*, a result hardy and prolific enough to warrant its introduction to market culture.

Our fellow citizen, B. Hathaway, is going back to one of the earlier descendants of our native *Fragaria*, has given us the Bidwell strawberry, among many others; and as proof that his hand has not yet lost its cunning, he has more recently, and from the same strain, originated others, some of which already manifest a vigor and productiveness calculated to beget strong hopes of future value. This field is being actively occupied; and it is just possible that even that Arab among strawberries—the Wilson and its soft-minted mate, the Crescent, may be yet overmatched; if not among the Has-beens, then possibly among the Is-to-be's.

Juglans—both *cineraria*, (butternut) and *nigra*, (black walnut), often vary greatly in size, if not even in quality also, as grown wild; and hence the careful selection of seed for planting would no doubt secure improved results.

Our wild yellow or red plum (*Prunus Americana*), naturally runs into numerous varieties; and it seems probable that this or its combination with *P. Chicasa*, might become the means of securing de- sirable results.

We have already referred to the several indigenous wild cherries, as affording a promising field for hybridization. It may be a matter of grave doubt whether hybridization between them shall be found even possible; still their diverse peculiarities afford occasion for the belief that once effected, the progeny must show decided variations, probably from both parents.

The gooseberries, even in the wild state, vary greatly. Enough has been already effected with them to encourage the hope that by continued selection and hybridization, we may be able to rival the English in this fruit; if not in size at least in quality.

Our native *Sambucus*, (Elder) is so objectionable on account of its persistent disposition to emit sprouts, that we doubt if it would prove even tolerable in cultivation.

It is, however, so little inclined to vary, that there seems but slight encouragement for the effort to improve it.

The varieties of *Vaccinium* (blueberry), are so numerous and their peculiarities so distinguish them from each other; and moreover, some of them and especially *corymbosum*, vary so considerably in both size and quality, as to afford ample ground for the hope that, as the result of cross

fertilization, or the selection of seeds and seedlings, something of real value may be obtained.

It may be made to develop something useful, under expert treatment, since it can be readily subjected to garden culture; but so long as we have as its alterna-

te, that prolific denizen of our marshes, the American cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*), we are likely to rest content with this, as the basis of our operations.

Scientific and practical knowledge of

the wild fruits of our country is the basis of their improvement.

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MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

Terms, in Advance.

Subscriptions \$1 05 Per Year.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

44 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribune Building), Detroit, Mich.

* Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters registered, or procuring a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

P. B. BROMFIELD,

Manager of Eastern Office,
150 Nassau St., New York.

The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1883.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 64,074 bu., while the shipments were 41,457 bu. The visible supply of this grain on April 14 was 21,708,330 bu. against 11,200,229 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 641,633 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 814,203 bu., against 1,060,180 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 7,977,191 bu. against 6,241,266 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 1,515,084 bu., against 1,508,074 last week, and 136,468 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882.

The tendency of the market has been toward higher prices the past week, both cash and futures closing on Saturday with a quite active demand and better prices than for the past three weeks. This was the result of advices from other points, as with the large stocks of wheat held here there was nothing to cause a rise in values. Receipts, however, are becoming lighter each week, and now that spring work has commenced in earnest there will be very little grain of any kind marketed until it is well over, without considerably higher prices induces farmers to take advantage of such a condition of the market.

Yesterday the market was stronger at the opening of the day, and terms on both spot and futures were advanced. Later there was a weaker feeling, and the market closed quiet at about Saturday's closing prices.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from April 2 to April 23:

	No. 1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 3 white.	No. 1 red.	No. 2 red.	No. 3 red.
Apr. 2	1 07	1 07	1 07	1 04	1 04	1 04
3	1 07	1 07	1 07	1 04	1 04	1 04
4	1 06	1 06	1 06	1 04	1 04	1 04
5	1 06	1 06	1 06	1 04	1 04	1 04
6	1 06	1 06	1 06	1 04	1 04	1 04
7	1 03	1 03	1 03	1 04	1 04	1 04
8	1 02	1 02	1 02	1 04	1 04	1 04
9	1 02	1 02	1 02	1 04	1 04	1 04
10	1 03	1 03	1 03	1 04	1 04	1 04
11	1 03	1 03	1 03	1 04	1 04	1 04
12	1 04	1 04	1 04	1 04	1 04	1 04
13	1 03	1 03	1 03	1 04	1 04	1 04
14	1 03	1 03	1 03	1 04	1 04	1 04
15	1 04	1 04	1 04	1 04	1 04	1 04
16	1 04	1 04	1 04	1 04	1 04	1 04
17	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 04	1 04	1 04
18	1 04	1 04	1 04	1 04	1 04	1 04
19	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 04	1 04	1 04
20	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 04	1 04	1 04
21	1 06	1 06	1 06	1 04	1 04	1 04
22	1 06	1 06	1 06	1 04	1 04	1 04
23	1 06	1 06	1 06	1 04	1 04	1 04

Rejected closed at 72¢ per bu., one week ago at 71 1/2¢.

Futures were more active than cash wheat, and showed strong symptoms of buoyancy under favorable advices from other markets. The following table will show the fluctuations from day to day in the various deals during the past week:

	May.	June.	July.
Tuesday	1 05	1 05	1 05
Wednesday	1 05	1 05	1 05
Thursday	1 06	1 06	1 06
Friday	1 06	1 06	1 06
Saturday	1 06	1 06	1 06
Monday	1 06	1 06	1 06

Reports from the growing crops are more favorable, the weather of the past week being seasonable, though a little cool. A good, warm rain is required to start the plant growing in many sections, where it has not yet had a chance to make much growth owing to the lack of moisture in the soil. So far as we can learn, the crop in this State, though somewhat delayed in some localities, is looking fairly well as a rule—much better than in any of the other winter wheat States. Latest advices from California show that the recent rains there have been of immense benefit to farmers, and just came in time to save the wheat crop from a total failure. A recent dispatch from Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau of California, says:

"A summary of reports from all parts of the State, just received shows that, in spite of all reports to the contrary, a full average crop of 30,000,000 bushels will be produced, the actual damage from drought being less than one-half of the increase of nearly ten per cent in the acreage. Four weeks ago, during the prevalence of the drought, the highest estimate for the State crop was only about 24,000,000 bushels. Since that time the State has had a beautiful rain, and the change in the outlook of our crop is simply wonderful. The product of the State in 1881 was 31,000,000 bushels; in 1882, 34,000,000 bushels."

Seeding has commenced at last in the spring wheat districts of Northern Minnesota, but parts of that State and Dakota are yet experiencing very cold and unseasonable weather. The season is from two to three weeks later than last.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Saturday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

	April 14.	April 21.
Flour, extra State, per cental.	128.	128.
Wheat, No. 1 white, per cental.	84.	90.
do. White Michigan, per cental.	90.	94.
do. Spring No. 2, per cental.	94.	11.
do. Western, per cental.	84.	11.

Adrian Press: A Balsfield firm had ten thousand pounds of wool in the hands of a Boston commission firm, which lately failed. The firm had sold the wool, and the Balsfield parties have the promise of 50 cents on a dollar in six months.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 23,960 bu., and the shipments were 55,454. The visible supply in the country on April 14 amounted to 18,129,926 bu. against 8,126,835 bu. at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 12,857,712 bu. against 3,782,719 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 93,074 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 92,152 bu., against 11,239 bu. last week, and 27,066 at the corresponding date in 1882. Stocks are lighter in all the markets of the country, and as receipts are decreasing also, there is a stronger feeling noted, with a sharp advance in prices. No. 2 corn is now quoted here at 58¢ per bu., and sales of rejected and damaged at 50¢, and white corn at 57¢. In Chicago the market is weak and slightly lower, with a considerable accumulation of stock. It is this that has weakened the market, and until it has been got rid of in some way good stock will suffer in price. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 26¢/27¢; fair to choice, 23¢/24¢; choice dairy, 18¢/20¢; fair to good, 15¢/17¢; common grades, 12¢/13¢. The New York market is also reported to be weak, but so far prices show no change. The New York Bulletin says of the market:

"The situation on butter remains much the same as at the commencement of the week. Really first class table stock has been scarce and remained firm, with possibly an advance secured where buyers insisted upon and were allowed to make selections, and the low grades are also well held on a very good baker's demand and some attention from shippers. The animals, though well bred, were entirely too fat, for breeding stock, and the prices realized were far below what they should have brought. Twenty-five of the animals offered were females, and the prices paid for them made an average of \$35.49; eight bulls made an average of \$78.37. The Grand Duchess bull Grand Duke of Connaught and Ridgewood, was knocked down to the Branson Bros. of Illinois for \$4,750. The next morning they repented of their bargain and refused to make good their bid. Their action caused a good deal of indignation, as the Winslow Bros. had bid up to \$14.55 and 13 bulls \$138.45.

On Tuesday last, at Dexter Park, Mr. A. Y. Attili of Goderich, Ont., offered his entire herd, consisting of a Grand Duchess bull and the animals of the Princess tribe.

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The next day Mr. Richard Gibson, of London, Ont., sold 20 head—17 cows and 3 bulls. The cows made an average of \$1,108.52, and the bulls \$523.33. Among the animals sold was the Duchess heifer first Duke of Hilldale, not two years old. She brought \$6,000. Strawther Given, of Abingdon, Ill., being the purchaser. A young Duchess bull, 1st Duke of Hilldale, brought \$3,500. An imported Barrington heifer also brought \$3,000. R. Huston & Sons sold in connection with Mr. Gibson 8 cows and a bull. The bull (above mentioned) brought \$3,500, and the eight females an average of \$1,368.75 per head. These animals were all in good condition, and the sale was a spirited one.

Our local cheese market is very quiet, the movement of stock being light. So far, however, values have been well maintained and still range from 16¢/17¢ for best makes of full cream State, according to quality. In Chicago there is a quiet market with values somewhat unsettled, although quotations remain the same as one week ago, namely: Full cream cheese, 14¢/15¢; full cream flats, 15¢/16¢; flats slightly skinned, 10¢/12¢; common to fair skims, 8¢/9¢; low grade, 3¢/6¢. In New York there is a fair demand existing for most grades at about former range of prices, but the market shows neither strength nor buoyancy. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy fall, State factory, 14¢/15¢; choice, 14¢/15¢; good, 13¢/14¢; medium, 10¢/11¢; choice Ohio flats, 13¢/14¢; fine, 12¢/13¢; fair to good, 10¢/11¢; Manchester, Mich., April 20th, 1883.

WHAT MILK IS MOST WHOLE-SOME.

Mr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, has recently published an article on this subject for the purpose of setting himself right in regard to certain statements made to him. What he says is worthy of general consideration, especially to the stock breeder and those who use milk to any extent in their families. He says:

"Old colored factory stock, when it can be found, will command former outside rates, but there is such a small quantity of old stock on hand that it is considered virtually over. Old white secures some attention, but the demand is not of an anxious character, and the tone, if anything, is a shade easier. Indeed, 14¢ would be difficult to make, and holders are offering to accept a trifle less, if it is understood but at an advance of 1¢/1 1/2¢ per bu. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 white, 54¢; No. 2 white, 55¢/56¢; No. 1 white, 57¢; Western white, 53¢/60¢; State white, 56¢/70¢; No. 2 mixed, 51¢/52¢; No. 1 mixed, 52¢; Western mixed, 50¢/51¢; No. 2 Chicago, 55¢ per bu.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

Hops are unchanged, and without any features of interest. Buyers in the New York market are only taking small amounts with the expectation of a break in the market. Holders are unwilling to make any concessions, and talk confidently of the future. Reports from abroad indicate a gradual improvement in the English market. Americans having advanced about £1 (65¢) per cwt. In New York quotations are as follows:

	No. 1 State, crop of 1882, choice.	No. 2 State, crop of 1882, medium.	No. 3 State, crop of 1882, low grades.	No. 1 Western, crop of 1882, fair to choice.	No. 2 Western, crop of 1882, good.	No. 3 Western, crop of 1882, to choice.
Apr. 2	82	85	86	89	91	91
3	82	85	86	89	91	91
4	82	85	86	89	91	91
5	82	85	86	89	91	91
6	82	85	86	89	91	91
7	82	85	86	89	91	91
8	82	85	86	89	91	91
9	82	85	86	89	91	91
10	82	85	86	89	91	91</

Although it is claimed that no danger from Nihilists is apprehended, the coronation of the Tsar has been postponed till June 10.

At Dublin, on the 18th, Daniel Curley, on trial for the assassination of Lord Cavendish, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

Delhi, a large, populous and celebrated city of Hindostan, was ravaged by a destructive fire on the 20th and 2,000 houses had been destroyed.

The bakers of Vienna threaten to strike for more wages, and bakers from the Austrian capital have been detailed to assist employers to prevent a scarcity of bread.

It is stated no executions have taken place in France since Grey was elected President. His clemency in pardoning convicts or commuting their sentences is severely criticized.

Armed policemen have been placed at the central postal telegraph, excise and revenue offices, at Dublin, Ireland, to repel any demonstration on the part of the populace against the buildings.

A bomb dispatch says three, rafts being used in a religious ceremony, and crowded with natives, upset in the Great Tank at Secunderabad, British India, and 62 of the worshippers were drowned.

The British Home Commons, in further recognition of the services in Egypt of Lord Wolseley, Baron Austerlitz (Admiral Seymour) have passed a grant of £2,000 each year, and at their death to pass to their heirs.

The St. Gotthard railway is unique. Though only 113 miles long it passes through 57 tunnels, more than one-fifth of the whole line being underground. Most of the roads leading to the stations are primitive, and unable to make great ascents within short distances. The great tunnel is nine miles and a quarter long and 26 feet wide.

Eighteen prominent Nihilists have been convicted at St. Petersburg; six sentenced to death, two life servitude and the remainder to imprisonment for 10 to 20 years. Some of the life-serviced are privates. Fifty arrests have been made within the past week, including Vera Salsatitch, and twenty of them will be arraigned at once.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Poetry.

TWO APRILS.

White as snow were the dogwood blooms,
The heavens were sweetly blue;
And the air was laden with faint perfumes
From the myriad flowers that grew.

The south wind stirred in the meadow grass,
And ruffled the lark's brown wing;
And the creamy buds of the sassafras
Awoke with the breath of spring.

The linnet broke with her joyous lay
The winter's lengthened bush;
The wild woods rang with the voice of the jay
And the song of the speckled thrush.

Fair and bright was that April day
As I lay in the scented grass,
Waiting for one who would come that way,
For one whom I knew would pass.

Near me, there, with a musical flow,
The rivulet wandered down
Over the pebbles that shone below,
Yellow and red and brown.

All over the banks the azure eyes
Of the violets glistened blue;
And thick as stars in the jeweled skies
The purple violets grew.

On through the meadow and over the hill,
By the path that led that way;
On through the meadow and down by the mill,
On that balmy April day.

Came she for whose coming I waited there
In the fragrant meadow grass—
Lay and waited that morning where
I knew she soon would pass.

Sweet as a bird's, as she wound along,
Were the bright little maiden's tones,
As, gaily singing a blithesome song,
She crossed on the stepping-stones.

Twin little feet, how dainty their tread!
Bright eyes gazing down;
Dark green satchel, and shawl of red,
Tresses of gold and brown.

Years have gathered the seed they cast,
And filled like a round of dreams;

Yet that April day far back in the past,
How wondrously near it seems!

Again, as of old, now the south wind blows,
In the self-same spot I lie,
Where the pansy blooms, and the violet grows,
And the rivulet wanders by.

Oh, bright, fresh flowers, do you bloom less fair,
Oh, winds, is your breath more chill,
For the sweet young eyes, and the brown gold hair
And the lips that are flushed and still?

A YOUNGER DAUGHTER.

She's neither a child nor a woman,
She's just old enough to be pert;
That man would be scorned as inhuman
Who called her a premature fift;

For her soul is as pure as a lily,
Her heart is as warm as a rose,
And your eyes must be turned willy-nilly,
To follow her white she goes.

This maiden has lovers in plenty—
Each hopes he may call her his own—
Imperial youths under twenty;
Ambitions, but crude and half-grown;

At their delicate, amateur passion
She laughs in her frank, merry way,
And tells them, in half-earnest fashion,
They are nothing but children at play.

To me, who am forty and sickened
With the thought of a plague in the air,
Come pulses that gladly are quickened
By a sense of relief from despair.

I have lived and have earned the world's wages,
But this maid takes me back to the time

When I was that god of all ages.

A pure-hearted boy in his prime.

Miscellaneous.

GODFREY DENYER'S PENANCE.

When young Godfrey Denyer repudiated his signature to a check for a large amount, drawn in favor of his friend Captain Wrake, he did not for a moment anticipate the serious consequences which ensued. His object was simply to gain time to arrange matters with the Captain, for the truth was that he had not the money to meet his draft. He was so extremely inexperienced and unbusiness-like that he did not imagine for an instant that his bankers had any cause for complaint in the matter. He thought they would simply return the check to Captain Wrake's agents, with an intimation that there was an informality in it. And he was so staggered and horrified by the amount of the check, that he eagerly adopted the suggestion of the clerk, who waited upon him from the bank, that the signature was a forgery, by way of temporarily extricating himself from embarrassment. To an ordinary observer there certainly seemed something wrong about the signature, but Godfrey Denyer, bearing in mind the state he was in when he wrote the check, was not surprised that his handwriting should have been eccentric. The transaction took place at a supper party at Captain Wrake's rooms a few nights previous, on which occasion young Denyer dimly recollects having played recklessly at cards for high stakes, but as to what he had lost, and even how he had found his way home afterwards, his memory was a perfect blank.

Godfrey Denyer was a very foolish young man. He was, in fact, one of those vain, silly, weak-minded youths whose chief ambition is to lead the life of a fast man about town. Unfortunately, he had no near relatives to interfere with his tastes and pursuits, while a small fortune which he had inherited on attaining his majority enabled him for a brief period to indulge in every folly and extravagance. But he was not naturally either vicious or profligate, though he aspired to be taken to be so, and consequently the idea of having incurred a debt of honor which he was unable to pay filled him with dismay.

When the bank clerk had left, taking the fatal check away, Godfrey Denyer at once set forth to seek Captain Wrake, feeling deeply distressed and humiliated, but by no means conscious of the heinousness of the lie he had told.

Captain Wrake was not to be found, either at his chambers or at his club, and after rushing about with feverish anxiety to various places in search of him, young Denyer returned to his own room tired and disheartened. A handsome cab was at the door, and as he entered he ran against a rather pompous elderly gentleman, who at once accosted him.

"Mr. Denyer, I believe?"

"Yes," replied Godfrey.

"I must ask you to be good enough to come with me at once," replied the gentleman, whose tone and manner were unpleasantly peremptory. "I am Mr. Grant-

ly, the solicitor for Messrs. X. & C., your bankers."

"What for? What do you want with me?" demanded Godfrey, uneasily, as Mr. Grantly led the way to the cab.

"Jump in. I will explain as we go along. Ishan't detain you many minutes," said the solicitor, taking him by the arm.

Young Denyer entered the cab, and Mr. Grantly got in after him, having first given a brief direction to the driver. As they rattled over the stones the solicitor briefly explained that he was going to apply for a warrant against Captain Wrake in connection with the check, as the bank had determined to prosecute.

"Prosecute! What for?" exclaimed Godfrey Denyer, startled out of his senses.

"Forgery. It was a most impudent attempt," said Mr. Grantly, curtly.

"But—but Captain Wrake is a friend of mine," faltered young Denyer. "Everything can be explained."

"He will have an opportunity of explaining," said the solicitor in rather an ironical tone. "I am sorry to hear he is a friend of yours. I am afraid you have been keeping bad company, young man."

Godfrey Denyer was too agitated and confused to continue the conversation. He was not by any means clear as to the result of this visit to the police court.

The ominous words "prosecute" and "forgery" were ringing in his ears, but he was too bewildered to realize their significance, and he felt less apprehensive on Captain Wrake's account than on his own. He had a vague suspicion that he had somehow made himself amenable to the law in connection with this wretched check, and suspected that the errand on which they were bound had an unpleasant personal bearing.

His uneasy meditation lasted until they reached their destination, and in a dazed state of mind he obeyed Mr. Grantly's request that he would follow him. What passed at the police court happened so quickly that he hardly knew what he was doing. To add to his agitation and nervousness, Mr. Grantly's manner was very overbearing, and being a weak-minded lad he fully did what he was told, without reflecting. He was sworn, and again confronted with the signature to the check. For the life of him he could not summon up courage to retract or qualify his original statement, and as a monosyllable was all that was required by way of answer, he found it easier to say "No" to the question put to him than to enter into an explanation. It was not until he found himself alone again, disconsolately wending his way back to his chambers, that it began to dawn upon him how fatally he had committed himself, and how grave a wrong he had done to Captain Wrake.

While his mind was wavering between right and wrong an incident happened which afforded him an excuse for adopting the less compromising alternative. In the afternoon he received a visit from a lady who announced that she was Captain Wrake's wife. She was young and pretty, but shabbily dressed, with a careworn look upon her pale face. Godfrey Denyer was the more startled at beholding her, because, like most of the Captain's friends, he was unaware that he was married. He knew Captain Wrake as a man of pleasure, a gambler and profligate, and in the poor wife's pinched features and threadbare clothing it was easy to read a tale of suffering and neglect. But she had come, nevertheless, to plead for her husband, who, it appeared, had already been arrested; and the sight of her distress and her piteous allusion to her young family touched Godfrey Denyer's heart and aroused his better nature.

"What can I do for you?" he said, summing up all his fortitude. "Shall I go to once to the police and acknowledge the signature?"

"My lawyer says that would be useless, as you have already denied it upon oath," sobbed the poor lady. "But if you would be merciful and not give evidence against my poor husband."

"I will not, I will leave London at once," he interrupted, eagerly, with a strange feeling of relief.

"Heaven bless you!" cried his friend's wife, impulsively seizing his hand and kissing it.

But Godfrey Denyer hastily drew his hand away, for the spot she had kissed seemed like fire. A tingling sensation of shame and unworthiness took possession of him so that he fairly fled from the room. When Mrs. Wrake had left he lost no time in making preparations for his departure. Having packed up a portmanteau—leaving the bulk of his effects to the mercy of the landlady—he went trembling to the bank and drew out the balance which stood to his credit. The same night he sailed for Liverpool, and the next morning reached for New York.

Godfrey Denyer remained in America more than five years, and owing to one of those singular chances which read like romance and which usually happen to unworthy persons, he was able to lay the foundation of a large fortune. An American fellow-passenger on the voyage out at Captain Wrake's rooms a few nights previous, on which occasion young Denyer dimly recollects having played recklessly at cards for high stakes, but as to what he had lost, and even how he had found his way home afterwards, his memory was a perfect blank.

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MINE CHILDREN.

Oh, dose children, dose children, dey bodher mine life!
Why don't dey keep quiet, like Gretchen, mine wife?
Vot makes them so shock fool off mischeif, I vander,
A-shumping der room round mit noises like dunder?
Hear dot! Was dere anyding make sooch a noise?
As Herman and Otto, mine two leedle boys?
Ven I take up mine pipe for a goot quiet smoke,
Dey crawl me ol' ter, and dink'd a shoke.
To go droo mine books to see vot dey find,
Und if mit der lat-chokey my vatch dey can vind.
Id takes someting more as dhei' fader und mother.
To quiet dot Otto und his leedle brother.

Dey shub out their boots, und wear holes in der
knees
Of their doushers, und shockings, und sooch
dose as dose.

I dink if dot Crossus was hilng to-tay,
Dose boys make more bills as dot Kaiser could
pay.

I find me quick out dot some riches dake vings,
Ven each goole a tays I must buy dem new dings.

I pring dose two shafers some toys efry tay,
because "Shommy Schwartz" has sooch nice dings,
dey say,

"Und Shommy Schwartz" barents was poorer as
ve!"

Dot vot der young raskelle was saying to me.
Dot old Santa Klaus mit a sleigh fool off toys
Don't gif sadisfactions to dose greedy poys.

Dey kick der clothes off ven aslepp in their ped,
Und get so much dospot dot yore almost was dead;
But id id don't make no different: before id vas
light.

Dey was cup in der morning mit billows to fight.
I dink it was bedder you don't get some ears
Ven dey bloy "Holdt der Fort," und gote dree
cheers.

Oh, dose children, dose children, dey bodher mine
life!

Budt shopt shust a leedle. If Gretchen, mine vife,
Und does leedle children dey don't been around,
Und all droo der house dore vare never a sound.

Vell, poys, vy you look out vot vay mit surbise?
I guess dey set tears in their old fader's eyes.

—C. F. Adams in Harper's Magazine.

Mrs. Joblot's Predicament.

"Don't think of the tassels on your
boots as you walk the streets," said old
Joblot of Virginia City to his heavily-
banged wife, as she started out to do a
little shopping the other morning. "Just
keep your mind on the icy sidewalk, and
keep a thinking of how you'd look if your
heels should get too far in front of you."

Mrs. J. very properly banged the door
in the old brute's face, and departed; but
she hadn't got fifty yards from the house
before she found herself sliding down the
street. Her foot caught against a rock,
and she was enabled to stop and think.
She couldn't very well sit down. She
dared not move her foot from the friendly
little rock. She was in a fix.

Captain Sam's father or grandfather, a
toothless and ugly old Plute, happened to
be close by. He was standing on the op-
posite side of the street, contemplating
the rather elegant pose of Mrs. J. with
evident interest. Her right foot was
well braced against the rock, but as she
had no safe resting place for the left foot,
the whole weight came upon the right—the
right—certainly, the whole weight
rested upon the right. She called to the
aged Indian in the gentlest tones:

"Come here, Jim."

But he only responded with a glassy
stare. Mrs. J. essayed a little delicate
flattery. She promoted him right there:
"Come here, Captain Jim. Oh! Captain
Jim, come here."

It didn't work, somehow; but for his
open eyes the old boy seemed to be asleep.
Mrs. J. became desperate. This thing of
standing there on one leg had got monotonous,
and she was just going to settle
down and take a sort of natural "coast"
down the street till the ice-pack was clear
when she was suddenly favored with an idea.
She held up a fifty cent piece
before the gaze of the feeble and homely
old savage, and he lit out for her as if a
galvanic battery had been turned on him.
He was by her side in a minute. He grabbed
the half-dollar and Mrs. J. grabbed
him, and then, side by side, they slid and
slid down the hill.

A lady friend of Mrs. Joblot came along
just in time to see her hanging on fervently
to the shockingly dirty and ill-smelling
old savage, and of course she has told
everybody the story of Mrs. J.'s Plute
mash.

Star Performer.

"I may not be educated way up to the
top notch in musical matters," remarked
Col. C. H. Toll yesterday, "but I have
strong convictions, and I fully express
them when I say I do not consider Mme.
Nilsson the greatest vocalist. The fact
is," continued the colonel, "I have
heard all the great singers from Patti
down to Alice Oates. While I was in
Washington last October I paid \$6 to hear
Patti sing aria from 'Semiramide,' and I
never regretted anything so much in my
life. Then when Nilsson came to Denver
I paid \$5 to hear her 'Angels Ever Bright
and Fair,' and I have kicked myself when
ever I have thought of it since. I say it
boldly—neither Patti nor Nilsson compare
with a certain vocalist I have in my mind,
and whom I have the pleasure of hearing
every day of my life."

"You amaze me!" exclaimed Judge
Markham. "To whom can you possibly
have reference?"

"To my son," said Colonel Toll proudly.
"To my chubby, silver voiced son—
eight months old and a daisy."

"Oh, pshaw!" said Judge Markham.

"Fact!" persisted Colonel Toll. "If
he hasn't got more music than all the
 prima donnas in Christendom, I'll eat him.
I suppose you would call him a kind
of a high baritone—at any rate I'd rather
hear him execute one of his nocturnes than
the finest diva in the grand opera. Talk
about expression! Why, I can tell the
minute he opens his mouth what he means.
If he commences in B flat and strikes a
descending fourth D in alto, I know he is
pleading for his bottle. If, on the other
hand, his song is fortissimo, with what we
term the vibrato, I instantaneously arrive
at the conclusion that a pin is sticking in
to him. If he murmur a aria sotto
voce, erstwhile clutching at his sides
with his dimpled hands, I am satisfied he
has colicky pains and needs parlorie."

"That boy," continued Colonel Toll,
"can move me when my emotions would
be pom-broof against the voice of a
 prima donna. In his wail I hear the moan-
ing of the wind, the requiem of pines, the
sigh of broken hearts, the plaints of the
Eolian harp; in his laughter there are the

songs of birds, the rustle of angel wings,
the music of heaven, the purling of brooks
the chime of bells, the warmth of sunlight,
and the soft, mellow glow of an Italian
landscape. Every man to his taste, of
course; let others squander their wealth
upon high-priced divas, with their cres-
cendos and diminuendos, but, as for me,
I shall continue to revel in the melodies
and harmonies which are to be heard off
and on during the night as well as day, at
the northeast corner of Eighteenth and
Walton streets."—*Denver Herald*.

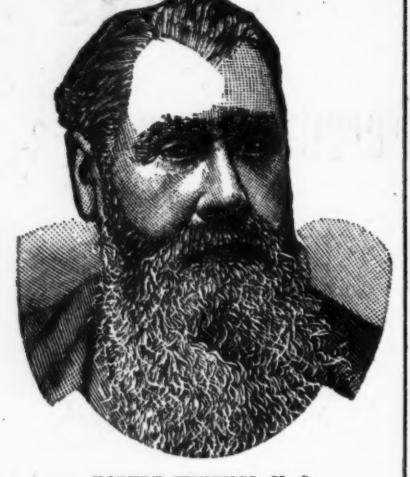
The Orderly and the Ants.

Western papers claim that the Pah-Utes
of Nevada catch quail by the simple
process of soaking wheat in cheap whiskey
and scattering it at dawn in places fre-
quented by them. Later on in the day the
singular spectacle is presented of several
hundred quail, profoundly intoxicated,
lying in imbecile postures in the grass,
and feebly gesticulating with their legs.

In this disreputable picnic condition
they may be gathered in without resis-
tance, and if killed and eaten before the
flavor of the feast has entirely departed,
are, in the language of the simple-hearted
Indians, "heap good." A similarly in-
genious scheme is used in New Mexico
to catch ants of the immense ants found
in that section. The underground walls
of these insects are frequently ten feet in
depth, with tunnels, adits, drifts, up-casts,
and levels ramifying in all directions, and
their numbers run up to hundreds of
thousands. The old method of building
fire-banks over the nest by night and ram-
ming gunpowder down the main shaft
by day was found to be of no use, for al-
though myriads of the pests were sent to
kingdom come by the explosion or roasting
in the coals, the ringleaders would stay
down the cellar until things cooled off,
and then come out brisk and cheerful as
ever and go into the business of multi-
plication and sugar bowl burglary with
renewed vigor. In 1873, however, after
a series of careful experiments, a scientific
orderly in attendance upon Major Price,
at Fort Wingate, devised a scheme which
came at once into popular favor, and is
used in the Territory at the present day.
His midday nap had been seriously in-
terfered with because of ignorant or
careless ants mistaking the bottom of his
military trousers for the entrance of a
blue sugar-bowl, and he had on more than
one occasion been compelled to double
quick across the parade and disrobe and
apply amica with more haste than is com-
patible with comfort in that summary
section, on account of their subsequent
proceedings after discovering their error.
So, after studying the subject, he bor-
rowed several large empty bottles from
the hospital steward and buried them
vertically in the very center of the nest,
with their mouths flush with the ground.
The ants, of course, got in some very fine
work on the orderly while he was thus en-
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unseemly gymnastics that the sergeant of
the guard came over, and not until
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PIONEERS IN VETERINARY SCIENCE IN AMERICA.

The last issue of the U. S. *Veterinary Journal* gives a short sketch of some of the pioneers in veterinary science in the United States. From its columns we take the following in regard to Prof. R. Jennings, who has conducted the veterinary department of the *FARMER* so acceptably, and his friend and co-laborer Prof. Geo. W. Bowler:

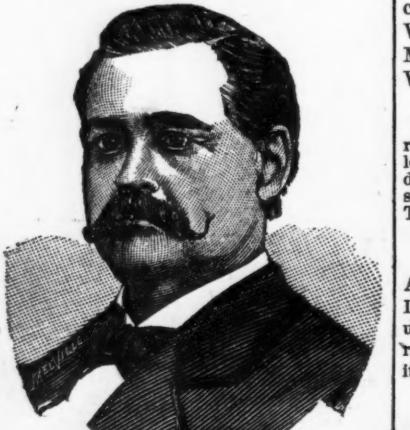


ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.

The U. S. *Veterinary Journal* is proud to present to its readers the paternal ancestor of the veterinary college in America, and we know that the members of the profession will freely accord this decidedly honorable distinction to Robert Jennings, V. S., of Detroit. The doctor is now nearing his 86th year, and during his entire life he has won up the reputation of his chosen and much loved profession has been one object of his life.

He was born in the Quaker City, Dec. 28th, 1824, of English parentage, and from boyhood was an ardent admirer of the most noble of the animal creation. The boy was compelled to begin the battle of life early, being but 12 years of age when his father died. He followed various associations—errand boy, “printer’s devil,” etc.—until 1842, when he turned up at Bull’s Head, New York. In 1845 he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the manufacture of anatomical preparations, gradually rising to the position of the medical college. Here was an opportunity, and our young friend was not one of the kind to lose an opportunity, and was a dally attendant on all the lectures. He then turned his attention to the study of veterinary in connection with human medicine, entering the office of Prof. James Bryan, formerly of Geneva Medical College, New York, and also the office of T. J. Corby, the leading veterinary surgeon of Philadelphia. In the winter of 1846 he commenced a course of veterinary lectures to a small class of students from several of the medical colleges in the city. These lectures were continued annually to 1850 when he conceived the idea of organizing a veterinary college to be located in the city of Philadelphia. Ignored by the veterinary profession of that day as premature, he made known his plans to his medical preceptor, and through him to Prof. William Gibson, of the Pennsylvania Medical University, the oldest medical college in the United States, who met him with open arms. Through the efforts of these gentlemen, the first veterinary college on the American continent was chartered by the State Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 17th, 1852. Here he became the recipient of honorary diploma from the board of directors, he was placed at the head of the new institution. He now directed his efforts to unite in harmony the members of the profession, in which he succeeded (for a time) by organizing the American Veterinary Association, in May, 1853. J. J. Corby, W. W. Fraley and John Scott, veterinary surgeons, in the new institution. An announcement was issued and circulated, but it brought no students. Drs. Fraley, Corby and Scott, now resigned. In 1854 George V. S. arrived in Philadelphia from New York, making his acquaintance he joined him in the new enterprise, discouraging it as it was. Failing to secure a class, Dr. Jennings accepted the position of veterinary lecturer in the State Agricultural College of Ohio, then located in Ohio City, now West Cleveland, under the management of Prof. N. S. Townsend, which position he held until the suspension of the college in 1867, when he returned to Philadelphia, and was soon joined by Dr. Bowler, entering again on the unbeaten track of veterinary education in this country. After much hard work they succeeded at last in putting the “*Hoof & Horn*” into print, commencing the first course of lectures in this time regular sessions continued until the year 1866, when the college closed its doors in the interest of the Pennsylvania college of veterinary surgeons, controlled exclusively by members of the profession, but which was not a success. In 1866 he was appointed veterinary lecturer in the State Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and held the position under three administrations. He was also the originator of the U. S. V. Medical Association, which was organized at the Astor House, New York, on 15th of 1866. Following the advice of Horace Greeley, “Go west, young man,” he came to the City of Detroit, where he has practised his profession, and during the last five years filled the position of veterinary editor of the “*MICHIGAN FARMER*.” In 1882 he was appointed veterinary lecturer of the Michigan Agricultural College by the State Board of Agriculture, but was compelled to decline the honor, owing to business demands.

Dr. Jennings has published several works of merit, among them “The Horse and his Diseases,” published in the year 1860; “Cattle and their Diseases,” in 1864; “Sheep, Swine and Poultry,” in 1865; and “Horse Training Made Easy,” in 1866, since which time he has written very little, in consequence of the loss of one eye, and chronic weakness of the other.



GEO. W. BOWLER, V. S.

It is eminently fit and proper that we present as a companion old time friend and co-worker in the good cause. Geo. W. Bowler, the associate pioneer. He is an Englishman by birth, but has resided at home, and has resided in the country for many years. His history so far as interests the profession, is intimately connected with Dr. Jennings; working hand

and heart with him in the first chartered veterinary college of America—“The Veterinary College of Philadelphia”—and also in organizing the United States Veterinary Association, of which he was one of the vice-presidents and Dr. Jennings, his associate secretary. For some time this association did good work for the cause, but internal dissensions have made it almost useless. Dr. Bowler is a most skillful physician and surgeon, and holds a prominent place in the first ranks of the profession. We are happy to number him among the most welcome of our contributors, and know that our readers and great pleasure in perusing his most interesting articles. Cincinnati and the profession are alike honored by the presence of Dr. Geo. W. Bowler.

CHEAPEST FASHION MAGAZINES in the world, 120 large pages, four pages new music, 1,000 engravings each issue. Fifty cents per year; single copies, 15 cents. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, 8th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

Veterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of “The Horse and his Diseases,” “Cattle and their Diseases,” “Sheep, Swine and Poultry,” “Horse Training Made Easy,” etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be referred to some of the leading veterinary offices in the *FARMER*. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar.

Letters will be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Probably Carcinoma of the Eye.

FOREST HILL, Gratiot April 10, 1883.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR—I have a white cow ten years old that I would like to have you prescribe for if you can diagnose her case from this letter. About two months ago there came a swelling on the underside of her left eye, and at the same time there appeared to be a white film growing over her eye. At first water ran out of her eye and would form icicles on her face. Seemed to be in great pain. When I first saw it it was about the size of a pea, but has grown to the size of a hen’s egg. It has gathered twice and broke. When it first breaks it runs thick blood and it sticks to the eye, which is why it keeps against the eye. The animal comes out of the eye, and she is now blind, apparently, in that eye. The bunch is hard all the time, and seems to remain about the same size. She gives five quarts of milk daily, which I give to a calf, is that right? I am feeding her all the grain I dare to, but she seems to be failing in flesh. She has a good appetite. I have used nothing but Sampson’s Bone Liniment, and that but a little.

E. P. PLOWMAN.

Answer.—From your description of the tumor in the eye of your cow, we believe it to be carcinoma; a hard painful scirrhous growth terminating in malignant ulcer. As the case is one for the skillful surgeon, you had better call a competent veterinary surgeon to treat the case. The extirpation of the eye, provided the eyelids or surrounding bone tissue are not involved, is the only remedy, the malignant character of the disease defying all other treatment. If the condition of your cow is not affected, a condition we cannot determine not having seen the animal, the use of the milk for the calf would do it no harm.

Abortion in the Ewe.

JACKSON, April 13th, 1883.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR—Being a subscriber to your valuable paper I wish to ask one question. I saluted my breeding ewes on the first day of April, and gave it to them on the ground, and think they got a larger amount of salt than I used in troughs. In a few days I had three ewes have dead lambs, or gave birth to them one month before time, as I have the date of service marked on each ewe. Did the salt cause it?

MILTON REED.

Answer.—The therapeutic action of common salt, or chloride of sodium, in small doses is stimulant, tonic and alterative; large doses it is a vermifuge and possibly may have some influence in causing abortion or premature labor, but we have no positive knowledge of such action. Our experience teaches us that all farm stock should have salt in convenient places where they can have free access to it as they may desire. So administered it is a benefit to all animals. But when given at long intervals, stock are often disposed to eat more than is good for them. As there are so many other causes likely to cause premature labor, we would advise a careful investigation of the cause and report to us the result.

Veterinary Surgeons in Conclave.

A convention of veterinary surgeons will be held in the city of Chicago on Tuesday, May 22d, 1883, for the purpose of forming a State Veterinary Association; and adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient for the elevation of veterinary science and the protection of its practitioners. Veterinarians intending to be present are requested as a special favor to send in their names to the United States Veterinary Journal, Chicago, as soon as possible. Let no veterinary surgeon who can, fail to attend this convention. The call is signed by H. W. Hale, Quincy; Wm. Sheppard, Ottawa; Jos. D. Tuthill, M. H. McKillip, A. H. Baker, A. W. Withers, and S. McKindy, Chicago.

C. B. Kellogg, of Florence, St. Joseph, received a small lot of Cetolene, which was more than a year old, and averaging one hundred and three pounds in weight. An older sheep of the same grade weighed 210 pounds. The price was 6½¢ per lb.

As a superb hair dressing and renovator Ayrer’s Hair Vigor is universally commended. It eradicates scurf and dandruff, cures all eruptions and itchings of the scalp, promotes the renewed growth of the hair, and surely prevents its fading or turning gray.

Butter making is an art which THATCHER’S ORANGE BUTTER COLORS temptingly shades.

Farmers, buy for your daughters one of the celebrated McManamy Organettes that plays any tune. Price only \$8. It will make your home a paradise, and you will never regret it. See illustration in another column.

Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. Ten

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, April 24, 1883.

Flour—Receipts for the week, 2,621 bbls; against 2,224 bbls the previous week; shipments, 1,918 bbls. The market is much firmer, and although there has been an upward movement in prices, holders are insisting on full quoted rates. Trade, however, is very light, as will be seen by the returns of receipts and shipments. It is the strong feeling in wheat that has helped the market. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Roller process..... \$5 50 @ Winter wheat, city brands..... 5 25 @ Winter wheat, country..... 5 00 @ Winter patents..... 5 00 @ Minnesota brands..... 5 00 @ Minnesota patents..... 4 00 @ Rye flour..... 4 00 @ 24 25

Wheat.—The market yesterday, after showing considerable strength early in the day, gradually weakened, and at the close prices showed only a very slight improvement over Saturday’s closing rates. No. 1 white recording the same prices. Cleaning prices were as follows: No. 3 red, \$1.06¢; No. 2, \$0.94¢; No. 3 do, \$0.84¢; No. 3 red, \$1.14¢; No. 3 do, \$1.07; reported, 72¢. In futures, cleaning prices were as follows: May, \$1.06¢; June, \$1.09¢; July, \$1.10¢.

Corn.—Firm and higher. No. 2 yesterday at 20¢ per bu., new high mixed at 56¢, and a carload of yellow at 60¢.

Oats.—In good demand and firm. No. 2 white are at 49¢ per bu., No. 2 mixed at 45¢; No. 3, and for May delivery No. 2 mixed sold at 46¢.

Barley.—Very dull and unsettled; nominal terms are about \$1.25@1.60¢; offerings are seldom of such quality as to be worth outside figures.

Feed—Inactive; offerings are light. Bran would command about \$1.50, coarse middlings at \$16, and fine feed at \$17.50@18¢; corn meal, \$20@20; corn and oats, the same.

Butter.—Market quiet at 18@19¢ for best of the receipts, for which there is a fair demand. The lower grades are dull and neglected.

Cheese.—Market firm and steady, with best makes of full cream State selling at 10@17¢, the latter figure for the choicest selections.

Eggs.—Market well supplied and quiet at 15¢ per doz.

Beeveswax.—Scarce and very firm; quotations are 26¢@28¢ per lb.

Bees.—Canner flat. City picked \$2 05 @ 20 per bu.; unpicked, \$1 40@1.60.

Apples.—Very quiet; good stock are quoted at \$4 per bbl, with poorer stock quoted at \$3.20@3.50 per bbl.

Dried Fruit.—Market quiet; apples, \$8@9¢; evaporated 30¢@32¢; pitted cherries, 15¢@16¢; raspberries, 10¢@12¢; California plums, 18¢.

Hay.—Baled hay is quiet at \$12.50@13 on track; small invoices on dock about \$1 per ton more.

Clover Seed.—Receipts light, and prices yesterday were rather lower, prime selling, at \$8 80, and No. 2 at \$8 40¢@8 45¢.

Timothy Seed.—Market quiet. Quotations are \$1 20@1.25 per lb.

Hops.—No sales reported. Quotations are \$1 20@1.25 per lb.

Maple Sugar.—New is being offered at about 13¢@13.50¢; receipts are fair, and the market quiet.

Provisions.—Barreled pork is firm and higher, with a steady demand; lard is also higher; smoked meats firm and unchanged; mutton and dried beef are steady, and tallow firm and higher. Quotations in this market are as follows:

Mesa..... \$10 50 Family do..... 19 25 @ 20 20 Clear do..... 21 00 @ 21 20 Lard in tiers, per lb..... 11 25 @ 11 50 Hand do..... 12 00 @ 12 25 Hand per lb..... 13 00 @ 13 25 Shoulders, per lb..... 12 00 @ 12 25 Choice bacon, per lb..... 13 00 @ 13 25 Ham, bacon, etc., per lb..... 12 00 @ 12 25 Choice bacon, per lb..... 13 00 @ 13 25 Tallow, per lb..... 12 00 @ 12 25 Dried beef, per lb..... 13 00 @ 13 25

Hay.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday—14 loads: three at \$13.50 and \$12; two at \$18; one at \$11.50, \$11.25, \$10.50, \$10.25 and \$10.

Tuesday—30 loads: seven at \$18; two at \$12.50 and \$12.

Wednesday—5 loads: two at \$14; one at \$12.50 and \$12.

Thursday—12 loads: five at \$18; four at \$12; three at \$13.50; \$12 and \$11; one at \$10.50 and \$9.

Friday—10 loads: five at \$18; four at \$12; two at \$10.50; one at \$14.50; one at \$12.50 and \$12; one at \$11.50; one at \$10.50 and \$9.

Saturday—22 loads: nine at \$14; four at \$13; three at \$13.50; \$12 and \$11; one at \$10.50 and \$9.

Sunday—10 loads: five at \$18; four at \$12; two at \$10.50 and \$9.

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